WASHINGTON.

THE AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMSHIP BILL-PAS-BAMERICAN OCEAN STEAMSHIP BILL-PAS-SIGE OF THE TAX BILL-CONFIRMATION OF MR. EVARTS AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL — MYTHE'S THREATS-RELIEF FROM POLITI-CAL DISABILITIES-THE TAX BILL COM-PLETED - REDUCTION OF THE ARMY-ALIASKA-JUDGE PISHER-SENATOR HEN-FATHER-IN-LAW - MISSISSIPPI RECTION FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15, 1868. The Senate, to-day, debated for an hour the bill to asist in establishing an American Line of Mail Steamships to Europe; but it finally went over until to-morrow. The discussion developed considerable diversity of opinion, and an amendment reducing the time for which the contemplated line of steamers shall enjoy the monopoly of earrying the mails from 20 to 10 years, was passed by a vote of 20 to 17. The Indian Appropriation bill was next considered for some time, and it, too, was laid aside for the purpose of receiving the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax bill, which was agreed to and passed. The Senate then went into Executive session. The President has nominated to the Senate William M. Stafford and Hiram Knowles to be Assodate Justices of the Supreme Court of Montana Ternitery. Anthony F. Campbell to be postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sherman Day, to be Surveyor-General at California, and Thomas J. Bowers to be Dief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. An effort is to be made to finally dispose of Smythe in the Senate to-morrow. He will undoubtedly be rejetel. Smythe and his friends are working hard, however, to secure the confirmation. Smythe threatens to remove from the Custom-House every employé who is tainted in the least with sympathy with Grant and Colfax, should be be rejected. This will not save him.

The Senate went into Executive Session to-day at toclock, and took up the nomination of Mr. Evarts for the position of Attorney-General. The gentleman's opponents used every exertion to postpone the mbject, but they were defeated. Messrs. Stewart, Cameron, Edmunds, Chandler, and others took strong ground against him, holding that a Repub fican Senate should not by its confirmation sanction his course in the Impeachment. Mr. Evarts was sustained by Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, and many other Senators. The debate lasted over two hours and when the vote was taken it resuited 29 for to 5 against confirmation-six or eight Benafors were paired on the question and consequently did not vote. Mr. Henderson improved the epportunity and made a fierce attack upon Gen. Butler. He read portions of Gen. Butler's report, and defended himself as best he could.

The proceedings in the House to-day were precisely what might have been expected with the heat so intense as to be almost unbearable. Much time was wasted on a bill making an appropriation for a deaf and dumb asylum in this city. The opponents of the bill thought that the citizens of the District of Columbia should be taxed for such an object, and that it is not the duty of the General Government to appropriatemoney for such a purpose, any more than for a similar object in the State of New-York. Mr. Washburne did his utmost to defeat the measure, but failed. The bill relieving a large number of ex-Rebels from political disabilities was passed, the Senate amendments being concurred in. An effort was made to have the Funding bill sent to the Ways and Means Committee, but without success. The opposition to this bill as passed by the Senate is very strong in the House, and the indications are that the two Houses will be unable to agree before an adjournment effected. The contested election case of Switzler vs. Anderson, in one of the Missouri districts, was debated two hours, but no vote taken. The Committee reported against the sitting member, Mr. Anderson, who is a Republican. A night session was held for speech-making.

The bill for the reduction of the army has been the House Military Con and will probably be reported to-morrow, but the chances of its passage through both Houses are extremely slim. Senator Wilson and other members of the Senate Military Committee are opposed to it, and consider it altogether impracticable. Mr. Wilson's bill, introduced in the Senate, looks to the same object; but does not make the wholesale reductions that are contemplated by the House. His measure provides for the reduction of the army to 26,000, men and recommends the appointment of a commission to consider the subject of the retiring of the officers to about one-third. It is almost certain that there will be no legislation on this subject this session.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow, or on Friday, to consider the House bill making an appropriation for the Aliaska purchase, and the Chinese treaty. Trouble is anticipated in regard to Aliaska on account of the House asserting its right to take a part in treaty

making.

Among the new converts to Grant and Colfax, is Martin F. Conway of Kansas. The Congress delegation from Louisiana is expected to arrive to-morrow Gen. Sypher, member elect from the First District, reached here to-day. It is said that Jos. H. Bradley. esq., has instituted a suit against Judge Fisher of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, for libet, laying his damages at \$20,000, the alleged libel being the Judge's action in striking his (Mr. B.'s) name from the roll of attorneys practicing before the Criminal Court of the District, in August last. Mr. Bradley, it is said, takes the ground that the remarks for which he was debarred were spoken after the adjournment of the Criminal Court, while trying the Surratt case, and that said remarks were not therefore a contempt of Court The Senate Indian Committee have made a report on the Osage treaty, and its friends will strive to have the matter deposed of immediately. The opponents of the job are very active, and have furnished Senators with all the necessary data to expose the fraud when it comes up in the Senate. A Sub-Committee of the House Naval Committee, composed of Messrs. Kelly, Ferry, and Stevens of New-Hampshire, are in Philadelphia making investigations at the Navy-Yard The Sub-Committee are expected to return to-mortow. They have been in Philadelphia nearly a week, and it is supposed have finished their investigation by this time. Senator Trumbull has engrafted the following amendment upon the third section of the bill to authorize the temporary supply of vacancies in the Executive Departments: "That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Commissioner of Patents, the duties of said Commissioner, antil a successor be appointed, or such absence or tickness shall cense, shall devolve upon one of the Examiners-in-Chief in said office, to be designated by the President." The object of this is to legislate the incumbent Chief Clerk of the Patent-Office, who is acting as Commissioner, out of office, and to give the President a chance to appoint Mr. Foote, Senator Henderson's father-in-law, now one of the chief examiners in the Patent-Office, Commissioner of Patents. Senator Henderson has been for some time urging the President to make the ap-Mintment, but Mr. Johnson has failed to comply because he has understood that Mr. Foote could not secare confirmation from the Senate. Mr. Trumbull's arrangement, however, obviates the difficulty, and It is understood that the Pesident will appoint Mr. Poote Commissioner of Patents should the bill pass. As there are some disagreeing votes between the two

fully aware of Mr. Trumbull's object, the amendment it is thought will be defeated. To-day is said to have been the hottest of the season. The thermometer averaged 1030 in the shade

Houses, the bill will probably go to a Committee of Conference, and as several members of the House are

at noon. There are no signs of a change so far. The Internal Tax bill was finally disposed of to-day

dent to-morrow; members generally are overjoyed with the result, being very anxious to clear out for

Delegations from Mississippi and Georgia were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, urging the adoption of legislation that may enable them to have fair elections in those States and put an end to the intimidation and persecutions of the colored people. The Mississippi men held that the loyal people could have carried the State by a large majority had it not been for the threats, frauds and corruption of the Rebels. The delegation from Georgia said that under the existing organization of the Legislature in that State the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment is an utter impossibility. The Committee gave the gentlemen a patient hearing, but seemed of the opinion that it is too late in the session to introduce any of the measures suggested. Another meeting is to be held to-morrow, and the subject will be again considered; but it is not probable that anything will be done for these States until next December. A delegation from Virginia also waited on the Committee, requesting that such action may be taken as will enable them to vote at the next Presidential election. They are opposed to any new registration, and prefer that the election shall be held under the

A United States Minister to one of the principal Powers of Europe writes the following to a friend in

Washington:

"The resolutions of the Chicago Convention, in favor of maintaining the honor and credit of the Government, and in denunciation of repudiation, direct or indirect, reflects great credit on that body. It has gained for the nomination of Gen. Grant the respect and confidence of all who on this side of the water are jeaieus of the reputation of the United States. The election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency seems to be universally admitted in Europe as a fixed fact. His good sense, equanimity, and generosity of nature are well known and appreciated in the Old World, and they give assurance of an administration that will increase the power and influence of the United States abroad and promote their prosperity and peaceful progress at holice.

The Star, of this city, says that the morning after

The Star, of this city, says that the morning after the nomination of Seymour and Blair by the New York Convention, a scamp tied crape to the door of Chief-Justice Chase's residence, which, before it was removed, caused some uneasiness among the friends of that gentleman until it was understood to have

men who may dispose of er lose through their own carelessness the Springfield breech-loading musket, are hereafter to have charged against them, on the muster rolls, \$50 for each and every musket so lost or

THE FUNDING BILL.

Washington, July 15.—Following is the text of the Funding bill, as passed by the Senate last evening: Re it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form, and of such denominations as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States after 20, 30, and 40 years respectively, and bearing the following rates of yearly interest, payable semi-annually in coin; that is to say; the issue of bonds falling due in 20 years shall beer interest at 5 per centum; bonds falling due in 30 years shall bear interest at 4 per centum; which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form or under any State, municipal, or local authority, and the same, and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax, as may be assessed upon other incomes; and the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used for the redemption or payment, at the option of the holder or purchaser of, or exchange for an equal amount of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, other than the existing live per centum bonds, and the three per centum excludences and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding or existing obligations, as limited herein, and no more. But not to exceed \$700,000,000 shall Washington, July 15 .- Following is the text

ent in coln. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, no per centage, deduction, comission, or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale or negotiation of any bonds or securities of the United States disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere, on account of the United States; and all acts or parts of Acts authorizing or permitting, by construction or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any agent, other han some proper officer of his department, to make such alle, or negotiation of bonds and securities, are hereby repealed.

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 15, 1868.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) called up the House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps. The amendments were agreed to, and the Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to reduce

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to reduce the Military Peace establishment of the United States. It provides for a reduction of the number of enlisted men to 26,000, to be contained in 30 regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry, and four of artillery, and contemplates the appointment by the Secretary of War of a Board of Competent Officers, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to him a plan for carrying into effect its provisions, specifying in detail manner, consolidating existing regiments, and designating what officers are to be retained on duty or otherwise. This plan is to be submitted by the Secretary of War at the next session, and no action shall be taken upon it until Congress shall have given it approval. Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) offered a joint resolution in rela-

tion to the Southern Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill legalizing certain locations of agricultural college scrip therein designated.

mated.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) called up the bill for the establishment of a line of steamships from New-York to various ports in Europe, under a company to be styles the Commercial Steam Navigation Company. Mr. POMEROY said that the bill as passed by the House gives the company no subsidy, simply allowing them postage of the letters which they shall carry to the amount of \$400,000 a year for 20 years, and beyond that the Govern-ment assumes no liability.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.), while in favor of having suc-cessful competition on the negative. American lines, on-

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., cal.), which would prevent any future re-ceaseful competition on the ocean by American lines, op-posed its principle, which would prevent any future re-duction in the rates of postage; at all events, without compensation to the Company. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) advocated and

Mr. FRELINGHUISES (Rep., N. J.) advocated and explained the bill.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) said that unjust discriminations are made in English ports in the matter of rrights against American vessels, and in favor of American vessels that are subsidized by the United States, to the amount of \$500,000 a year. This bill simply gives an American Company \$400,000 from postages.

Mr. MORRILL favored the establishing of a line of American steamships, but he desired that amendments should be made to the bill. He moved to make the period during which the arrangements shall exist, 10 years instead of 20.

instead of 2e.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that by the bill, Congress can terminate the contract at any time during the Iwenty MORRILL continued, indicating other points in

years.

Mr. MORRILL continued, indicating other points in which the bill should be amended, among others that thirst-class service should be required of the Company, instead of permitting them to take advantage of their monopoly by keeping on slow or inferior vessels.

The amendment to reduce the period to ten years was

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) then moved to amend by

Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.) opposed the motion, styling it another instance of the spirit which has resulted in driving the Stars and Stripes from the ocean.

Mr. CONNESS took the floor to reply, but the special

in Congress, and the bill is to be sent to the Presi-

from the Committee on Indian Affairs, one of them providing for the appropriation of \$5,000 for presents to Indians, elected some discussion, Mr. Howe having opposed it.

sant with Indian affairs knew that little presents are fre-quently necessary, as in the case of the kidnapping of a white woman, and her subsequent rescue by friendly

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

The amendment was agreed to.

The consideration of
THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL
Was continued through the afternoon.
After the Senate had considered a few of the amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs,
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohno), shortly before 4 o'clock,
made a long report from the Committee of Conference
appointed on the disagreement, between the House and
the Senate on the bill to change and more effectually
secure the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, tobacco, etc., which was agreed to. meco, etc., which was agreed to.
Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) introduced a bill to allow
the Manufacturer's Bank of New-York to change its

Connection FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS .- In the Senate report resterday, it was erroneously said that Mr. Cole of California spoke in favor of the amendments generally of the Committee on Finance, expressing the opinion, however, that the third section, anthorizing the inerchange of bonds and lawful money, would lead to confusion in the money market. The remarks should have been prefaced by the name of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) reported a bill for the relief of Z. M. Hall of Chicago, refunding tun-Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to investigate the disbursement of the Contingent Fund of the House

for 1867 and 1868. Adopted. Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) asked leave to report back the Senate bill for the sale of Government property at

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Objected to. Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) reported back the bill giving the assent of the United States to the construction of certain wharves in the harbor of Oswego, New-York.

Passed.
Mr. PIKE (Rep., Me.) reported a bill for the restoration of Commanders Greenleaf, Cilley, and Asron K. Hughes of the United States Navy, to the active list from the re-

of the United States Navy, to the active list from the reined list. Passed.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) introduced a joint resolution to admit free of duty the marble figure of "Vylctory"
intended to surmount the monument in Harrisburg inmemory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the
Mexican war. Passed.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.) reported a bill directing that
evidence be taken concerning the right to a pension of
the father of Sergeant W. H. Cox, Second Pennsylvania
Artillery. Passed.

On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) the credentials
of James H. Goss, member elect from the IVth District,
South Carolinia, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

tions.

The House resumed consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Institution of the District of Columbia. The bill was passed. It appropriates for the support of the Institution in addition to an existing appropriation, \$3,000, and for building expenses, \$10,000.

\$45,000.

Mr. DAWES reported that the credentials of David Heaton, member elect from the Hd District of North Carolina, had been examined, and found to be in due form. Mr. Heaton thereupon advanced to the Speaker's chair, and, after the test oath had been administered, took his seat as member from North Carolina.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) reported that the memorial of the City of Milwaukee for reimbursement of expenses in improvement of the harbor operated by Mr. Painel had been postponed until next session, and that Messrs. Ellet and Sawyer had been appointed a sub-Committee to ascertain the facts.

ascertain the facts.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the Senate

The SPEAKER presented a message from the Senate requesting the return of the Senate resolution which announced the concurrence in the report of the Conference Committee on the sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, in order that it might be reconsidered.

The SPEAKER explained that the Conference report had been agreed to by the House, and that a motion to reconsider the vote had been laid on the table, and that, therefore, it was not within the power of the House to comply with the request of the Senate unless by unanimous consent.

great interior plains of the centinent. Several bills, he said, are pending for grants of land in California. Nevada, and other States for the construction of works to irrigate that uninhabited country. He showed the extent of irrigation in Europe, remarking that in three States 3,000 square unless are cultivated by irrigation; that an extent of land around the Mediterranean Sea is cultivated by irrigation equal to the whole area of that sea. He showed the results in the United States, especially in Utah, and claimed that nearly all the great plains may be cultivated if the water of the lakes and rivers are turned to proper account. He also argued the encouragement of the growth of woods and forests in all the prairie and plains country. The interior plains are not habitable without irrigation and forests, and if these can be created by wise legislation such as these land grants propose a vast area may be furnished for the use of settlers.

MR. ANDERSON'S SEAT IN THE HOUSE.

The House considered the Missouri contested election case of Mr. Switzler against Mr. Anderson, the Committee on Elections reporting that the sitting member, George W. Anderson, is not entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, William F. Switzler, is.

MR. SCHENCK made a report from the Conference Committee on the Tax bill, which was agreed to. The Conference report having also been agreed to by the Senate, the bill goes to the President for his approval. The Conference committee lass agreed to strike out all relating to banks, being entirely satisfied that no bill can

Conference report having also been agreed to by the senate, the bill goes to the President for his approval. The Conference Committee has agreed to strike out all relating to banks, being entirely satisfied that no bill can pass this session containing such a provision. Store-keepers are to be paid by the United States; special agents are limited to 25 in number; muteral oil has been put upon the same footing as other manufactures; all distillers and refluers of oil are to pay the same as other manufacturers, and no tax except on sales. The removal of spirits in bond is required to take place in nine months—a compromise between the six months of the House and the 12 months of the Senate. The loss of revenue on petroleum is estimated at about two millions of dellars. The special tax of distillers remains as before; the tax on sales of wholesale liquor dealers is to be one per cent—a compromise between the three per cent of the House and the one-fifth of one per cent of the Senate. By the provisions relating to Inspectors, 1,000 or 1,200 officers being left to inspect tolacco, smiff, and cigairs.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—What reduction will it make in Revenue officers!

mr. SCHENCK—Certainly more than half.
Mr. WASHRURNE (III.), inquired concerning the business before the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to adjournment.
Mr. SCHENCK replied that the principal business before the Committee is the funding bill, referred to it to-day, and which the Committee would report back within as

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.), suggested the printing of extra Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.), suggested the printing of extra copies of the Tax bill, for the information of the people. Mr. SCHENCK thought that a good suggestion, and proposed 20,000 extra copies of the bill, to be indexed by the Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (III.), the Senate amendment to the House bill to create the office of Surveyor-General of Utah was concurred in. On motion of Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.), the Senate bill for the relief of Mr. Robert Ford was passed. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in coln was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.), offered a resolution to create a Standing Committee on Emigration, to consist of the members.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.), offered a resolution to create a Standing Committee on Emigration, to consist of nine members.

At 74 o'clock, the thermometer indicating 94°, the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Beck in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. CULLOM (Rep., Ill.) on the subject of national taxes; by Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.), in criticism of the Democratic party; by Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Penn.), on the political condition of the country; and by Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), on the subject of the finances, and in opposition to the theory of taxing United States bonds, his remarks being in reply to those made by Mr. Ballet of Massachusetts, last night, and by Mr. Pike, some time ago. His argument was principally directed to disproving the assertion that the proposal to tax Government bonds found an example in England, and he declared, as the result of his examination, that England did not now tax, and never had taxed, the principal or the interest of the bonds. He described the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Buller), as direct, palpable repudiation of ten per cent of the annual interest of the public debt. For the sake of \$13,000,000 per year, to be saved in interest, the friends of that measure would depreciate all the bonds, which had already fallen more than one per cent since that resolution had passed the House. The people of the United States could afford to make any sacrifice for their country, but the humblest member of the House could not afford to do a mean and despicable act; and he looked upon the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts as having in it the very essence of dishonor.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) undertook, in a speech of five minutes, its refused that Mr. Garfield knew no more of what a terminated her public debt, and did tax foreigners. He intimated her public debt, and did tax foreigners. He intimated her public debt, and be been talking) is than a Choclaw.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that if he did not understand Mr. GARFIELD replied that he had be order,

Was called for, and the pending bill was laid aside. The Schate insisted on its amendments to the bill to supply acancies in the Executive Departments. The bill was non-concurred in by the House, and Messrs Conking.

Edmunds, and Vickers were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Schate a communication from the President, covering a report from the Secretary of State, with a list of the States of the Union that have ratification; also copies of the resolutions of tunied States together with copies of the resolutions of tunied States together with copies of the resolutions of tunied States together with copies of the resolutions of tunied States together with copies of the resolutions of the States of the Union that have ratification; also copies of the resolutions of tunied States together with copies of the resolutions of the Constitution of the States of the United States could afford to make any sacrifice for the French of the said amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to extensive the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts as having in it the very essence of dishoner.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) undertook, in a speech of two minutes, its refute Mr. Garfield's argument, insisting that Eugland did tax both the principal or the house adjourned.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that if he did not now tax, and never had taxed, the principal of the interest of the bonds. He described the proposition of the scarely had taxed, the principal of the interest of the bonds. He described the proposition of the scarely had taxed, the principal of the interest of the bonds. He described the proposition of the scarely had taxed, the principal of the scarely had taxed, the principal of the base of the Batter, had taxed, the principal of the base of the Batter, had taxed, the principal of the scarled the proposition of the scarely for the sake of \$1.000,000 per year, to be saved in interest of the bonds. He described the proposition of the sake of \$1.000,000 per year, to be saved in

THE HEAT.

DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE IN THIS CITY AND ELSEWHARE-THE AVERAGE HEAT SINCE JULY 1 TEN DEGREES HIGHER THAN BEFORE FOR 25 YEARS.

Old residents say that this is the hottest weather we have had for many years, and their assertions are borne out by the thermometer records. On the 4th and 5th and from the 11th to the 15th the thermometer reached to over 90° each day, and on the 12th stood at 96°. To judge from our telegraphic reports of the weather, ours is not the only city thus afflicted. At 9 a. m. yesterday Washington was sweltering at 96°; Philadelphia was warm at 88°, while we were passably cool at 82°! On Monday the mercury at Albany, N. Y., and Montreal, Canada, marked 101, while at Wilmingto: and Washington, many degrees south of the latter point, it stood at 92°. This is only a repetition of the phenomenon which occurred in August, 1856, when the temperature of Montreal was 110, and that of Columbia, S. C. (11 degrees south), was only 77. Reports from all sections show that the heat is fearful all over the country. At Toronto and Montreal and at nearly every city of size in the United States the papers are teeming with records of sunstroke. In this city the deaths from this cause will probably exceed those of any former year.

Dr. Harris says that more than 250 deaths are known to have occurred as a direct result of excessive heat, in the Metropolitan District, during the past three days. During the prevalence of this intense heat it would be well for all to understand something of the nature of Saustroke, or at least to know what to do to aid any person prostrated by it. "To save a life is more noble than to gain a battle," and it is well for all who read thus to see the importance of qualifying themselves to preform so noble a work. Sanstroke is an affection of the nervous system associated with vertigo and headache, and is a result of great exposure to the heat. Living in crowded and poorly ventilated houses predisposes persons to an attack.

In a note addressed to the President of the Metropoli-To judge from our telegraphic reports of the weather,

and the feet covered, and have a few quarts of cold water poured slowly upon the head and the sides of the neck. If the symptoms are not at once relieved, send for the nearest good physician. (4) What to do until the physician comes.—If the patient is still sweating, let him drink freely of cold, black tea or coffee; tea is best. But, if sweating has ceased, there is very great danger; then, the head, face, neck and entire chest should be rapidly sponged with ice water, and a bag of pounded ice well covered with a towel should be kept under head and the back of the neck. Give a mixture of the carbonate of ammonia (lartshorn) and muriate of ammonia, eight or ten grains of each in water every 10 or 15 minutes, until the physician comes or multi the patient railies and sweats.

Enfectied, intemperate, poorly-fed, over-fed, and irritable persons are most in danger of the fatal effect of heat. People who live and sleep in foul air and unventilated places, and who are overworked and under-fed, and who use intoxicating drinks, suffer greatly. Instead of intoxicating drink and the bad habit of morning and evening drams, let good black tea and coffee, and good nourishing and well-cooked food be regularly taken. Bathe the whole bedy early in the morning in order to have a clean skin and good natural sweating during the day.

Laborers and others who have much to do, should rise

and that over exertion, passion, and all kinds of intemperance must be avoided.

In his note to the Freedient of the Board of Health, Dr. Harris justly urges that the contractors, builders, and other great employers of labor should be urged to be considerate to their men, and give them the advice and the opportunity for rest which they now need. The fact that the first 15 days of July have had an average or mean temperature to degrees higher than his been experienced in more than 25 years, should lead all our fellow-citizens to use every means possible to encourage and enforce sanitary cleanism, and the observance of the rules of health. Especially should these suggestions concerning sun-stroke be heeded.

In 1862 there were in the United States 429 cases, of

which only 13 proved fatal. In 1861, out of 1,199 case there were 57 deaths. In July 1866, during the intense heat which then prevailed, there were 232 deaths from this cause in New York alone, and for the week ending July 34, 1865, the mortuary record of this city showed 184 deaths from sunstroke. In 1867 there were about 250 fatal

The heat has had its effect on horses as well as men. A list of the losses of the various companies is appended. The railroad lines throughout the city have been ferred to relax som what of the stringency of their time-tables, and conductors are not held resnousible for reasonable Central Park and North and East River Company about 8, and doubtless other lines have also suffered. Altogether it has been a very severe season on stock, and if it continues much longer, the dividends of our city railways will be deplorably small. The Omnibus companies, excepting the Fulton Ferry and Forty-second-st. lines, have suffered very heavily. This, however, is a natural consequence of the heavy work which their stock are called upon to perform The following is a list of cases of sunstroke:

John McGowan, at the corner of Broadway and Bond-An unknown man in front of No. 7 Broadway.

An unknown man in front of No. 7 Broadway.
James Murphy died at No. 22 Cherry st,
Valentine Newchester died at No. 37 Frankfort-st.
An unknown woman was found dead at No. 633 Water-st.
Robert Angus died at No. 522 West Thirtieth-st.
George Douglass, corner Tinpot-alley and Trinityplace. Frederick Brandt at No. 918 West Washington Market,

Frederick Brandt at No. 918 West Washington Market, while at work.

M. Rosser at No. 10 East Ninetcenth st., was found in Seventh-st., near First-ave.

Wm. Howard at No. 68 New-Chambers-st.
Fred. Muller died at No. 22 West Forty-fourth st.
Edward Kennedy died at No. 334 West Thirty-sixth-st.
An unknown man at No. 143 Laurens-st.
Peter Timson died in the New-York Hospital.
An unknown man died in the Delancey-st. Station-House, another in the Mount Sinai Hospital, and a third at No. 437 West Thirty-first-st.
As Thompson died at No. 122 Sheriff-st.
James McGann died at No. 439 East Thirteenth-st.
An unknown man died at No. 436 East Thirteenth-st.
Achild died at No. 71 Washington-st., and another at No. 78 Exter-st.

A child died at No. 71 Washington-st., and another at No. 7 Baxter-st.
Wm. Oshorn died at No. 321 West Twenty-sixth-st.
Wm. McCullough died at No. 141 East Thirty-seventh-st.
A child died at No. 223 Avenue A.
A child died at No. 168 Avenue C.
Claus L. Zimmerman died at No. 39 Frankfort-st.
A child died at No. 213 Avenue A.
Jacob Ries died at No. 115 Fifth-st., near Second-ave.
Four cases, names not given, were reported at the Coroler's Office from Bellevue Hospital.
David Taylor, aged 32 years, died suddenly at No. 34
West Thirteenth-st.

David Taylor, aged 32 years, died suddenly at No. 3 West Thirteenthest. Chas. F. Hollock died at No. 266 Eighth ave. Herman Rief died at No. 472 Fortlethest. Daniel Griffer died at No. 472 Fortlethest. Chas. C. Spencer, sunstroke, No. 541 Hudson-st. Anna Curten died at No. 19 Mulberry st. Jas. Knoblet died at Bellevne Hospital. Edward France, at the corner of Stanton and Attorneys. Michael Clemons was found in West-st., as also was

red. Eart.
A man named Judd was found in Washington-st,
A man named Judd was found in Washington-st,
William Mall on Fourteenth-st. near Avenue B.
John Sinclair at No. 91 Cherry-st.
Wm. Singer found in Alien-st.
An unknown man was found in Thirty-seventh-st. near

Eighth-ave. Joseph Eiglen at the corner of Fiftieth-st. and Tenth-David Post, at the corner of One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st, and Tenth-ave. Dennis Brown, at the corner of West Eleventh-st, and

Dennis Brown, at the corner of West Eleventh-st, and Greenwich-ave.
Geo. Libby, at No. 239 West Fourth-st.
Wm. Allen was found dead on Eighth-ave.
Thomas McManus died at No. 26 Oliver-st.
Chas. Harrison died at No. 319 East Twelfth-st.
Jas. Gannon died at No. 430 East Threenth-st.
A compositor in the office of Wilkes' Spirit was prostrated yesterday, but soon recovered.
John Morrison, at the corner of Washington and Janests.

sts.
James Williams, at No. 22 Worth-st.
Nelson Boyce, found at the corner of Twenty-ninth-st.

James Williams, at James value of Twenty-ninth-st.

and Sixth-ave.

A man, supposed to be Wm. H. Ludlow of the Auditor's
office, fustom House, was found at the corner of Grand
and Efm-sts.

Mary Doyle, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts.

Mrs. Marshall died at No. 46 Forsyth-st.

Wm. Smith, conductor on the Fourth-ave. line, was
prostrated at the depot.

An unknown man was found at Fulton Ferry.

Daniel Hoppon died at No. 93 West Broadway.

James Wells, at corner of Washington and Clarkson-sts.

Martin Devine, at corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Parkave.

ave.
An unknown man, on Beekman-st.
An unknown man, or Beekman-st.
Charles Brown, at corner of James-slip and Water-st.
John W. Gardner, soldier, at the corner of Division and

Catharine-sts.

John Murphy was found in Cherry-st.

An unknown man was found at the corner of Cliff and

An unknown man was found at the corner of the and Beckman-sts.

James Major was found in Nassan-st.

An unknown man was found at the corner of Forty-second-st. and First-avc.

Thomas Costello fell from his cart in Forty-third-st. and fractured his leg-cause; excessive heat.

Henry Harrigard died at 101 West Twenty-seventh-st.

An unknown man prostrated on Pier No. 16, E. R., and died on the way to Bellevine Hospital.

John H. Scott, for many years past a well-known importer at No. 5 Beckman-st., was last evening found dead

in the hall-way of his residence, No. 429 West Twenty-Daulel Goher of No. 567 Ninth-ave., Bridget Hand, and John Brines of No. 9 Morris-place, were last evening reported to have died.

Ida Clark of No. 89 Prince-st., was last evening found

insensible in Canal-st., near Church-st.

An unknown man was last evening found insensible at the corner of Forty-second-st. and First-ave.

John Curtis, living at No. 33 Cherry-st., was last evening found prostrate at the corner of Spring and Marion-sts., and sent home.

Philip Gaines, aged 28 years, living at No. 185 Elm-st., sunstruck in Canal-st. and died last evening.

sunstruck in Canal-st, and died last evening.

Prof. W. T. G. Morton of Boston, Mass. was last evening found insensible at the corner of Sixth-ave, and One-hundred-and-tenth-st., and died on the way to St. Luke's Hospital.

Charles Ely of No. 269 West Twenty-second st., was last

Charles Ely of No. 269 West Twenty-second St., was last evening prostrated, and died soon after.

One Crozier, a young man, was found dead yesterday, in his room at No. 58 Variek-st.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain the exact number of sunstrokes during the past three days. On Monday there were 22 cases reported, of which 10 were fatal. On Tuesday there were 46 cases reported, of which 23 were fatal. Titerday there were nearly 100 cases reported, and of these nearly two thirds were fatal.

RESORLIN.

John Lieman died at North Seventh and Fourth-sts.
Patrick Kelly died at No. 5 South Fifth-st.
John Dean, No. 44 Fifth-st., critical.
Catharine Haley was prostrated in South Eighth-st.
Elizabeth Waters, colored, on Grand-st.
An unknown Italian was prostrated in Washington-st., car Concord-st.

Ellen Zeller, Twenty-first-st., between Fourth and Fifth-Ellen Zeiler, I wenty-tres-ar, aves., will probably recover. An unknown man, found in Gates-st., near Classon-ave. John Gillespie died at No. 81 Hudson-ave. John Zehan died at No. 53 Tillary-st.; cause, compression

Bernard Fitzpatrick, in the garden department of Pros-pect Park.
Several horses belonging to the Brooklyn lines fell dead in their traces.

At 5 p. m., Eyesterday, the mercury in the sun was at 122°, in the shade 94°, dry and dusty; while at Englewood, N. J., haif way between here and New-York, a tremendous thunder shower took place. The lightening struck A. Lydecker's barn, killing a valuable horse and totally destroying his barn and appurtenances.

Jersey City-Michael McCarthy, at foot of Hudson-st. An unknown man found at corner of Newark-ave. and

South Fifth-st.

John Hogan, a passenger on the New-Jersey Railroad, died while en route from Newark to Jersey City. He was from Charleston, S. C.

Two unknown men—employed by M. B. Vabst.
August Schroeter died at No. 6 New-York-ave.

Hoboken.—There were four cases yesterday in this city, one of which proved fatal. Of the others, two are nearly hopeless.

opeless.
Orange.—Thomas Golden died from sunstroke. A man

salterville.—Unknown laborer on the railroad died yes Salterville.—Unknown laborer on the railroad died yesterday at this place.

Newark.—Jacob Rue, corner of Broad and Clay. Improving.

Owen Connerty, on Boston-st. Hopeless.
Jacob Rice, at No. 12 Broad-st. Not likely to be fatal.

A young woman named Kopp died very suddenly.

Mullen died yesterday afternoon.

Elizabeth,—Several cases, but none have yet proved

House of Refresentatives, July 15.—The ther mometer in the Chamber indicated 91° at the hour of meeting and 94° at 4:30 p. m.

moneter in the Chamber indicated 91° at the hour of meeting and 94° at 430 p.m.

There of the first of the fi

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Reports from all points represent the heat as very great, and of longer duration than was wer before known. San-strokes are very numerous. Baltimore, July 15.—Eight cases of sun-stroke were ported here yesterday; none fatal. The thermometer ached 108° at 1 p. m., yesterday, at The American office; 112 to day it stood 102°.

12 to day it stood 102°.

MONTREAL, July 15.—Twelve fatal cases of sunstroke ere reported yesterday, and four to-day. The therometer marked los degrees in the shade. Col. John rever, one of the most prominent military men on the atter, was sunstruck yesterday. His recovery is contered doubtful.

sidered doubtful.
TORONTO, July 15.—The thermometer stood at 97 degrees in the shade to-day. Eight deaths were reported yesterday and to-day from sunstroke. Telegraphic reports received here from various parts of the Dominion indicate that the heat is very intense, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 105 degrees in the shade. Many deaths

die that that the construction of the shade. State of the shade of the

In the shade to-day. About 17 cases from substroke are reported by the Coroners.

CAPE MAY, July 15.—The weather to-day was pleasant. The thermometer averaged 75 degrees during the day, and has fallen to 68.

HARTFORD, July 15.—Several cases of substroke were reported to-day, and one death. The thermometer varied from 30 to 38 degrees. The weather for the past five days has been the hottest here since 1845.

WORCESTER, July 15.—Hugh Keany, aged 45, and Thos. Windlan, aged 35, died in this city yesterday of substroke. Several cases of prostration are reported. For four days the mereury has remained at about 9s in the shade, falling only a tew degrees during the might.

Saratoga, July 15.—We had a fine shower this afternoon.

NOOHESTER, July 15.—Four cases of sun-stroke were re-ported in this city yesterday, two of which were fatal. Thermoneter, 38°.

Thermoneter, 385.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 15.—To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer stood at 980 in the shade.

SURACUSE, July 15.—The thermometer ranged from 980 to 1070 in the shade to-day. This was the 15th day of the cated term. WORCESTER, July 15.—To-day has been the warmest in

heat. In Clinton two cases of sun-stroke occurrent, and eleven men were prostrated and carried to their homes. CINCINNATI, July 15.—To-day was the hottest day of the season. There were 20 cases of sunstroke, 13 of which proved fatal. Eight head of fine cattle dropped dead in the Covington stock yards, and three valuable horses in Covington and five in Cincinnati died from the effects of

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR NORFOLK. BRISTOL, Tenn., July 15 .- The Convention which was called by the Norfolk (Va.) Merchants' Exchange to consider the best means for establishing a line of steamships from Norfolk to Europe, to secure a better arket to the South, and to furnish farmers for small rms and white laborers, met here to-day. Several undred delegates, representing every town on the line om Norfolk to Memphis, and the adjacent sections of market to the South, and to furnish farmers for small farms and white laborers, met here to-day. Several hundred delegates, representing every town on the line from Norfolk to Memphis, and the adjacent sections of Northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, are here. Mr. T. A. Nelson of Memphis was chosen President, and an adjournment until to-morrow was agreed to.

WRECK OF THE U. S. STEAMER WYOMING. SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The United States steamer Wyoming, July 9, ran into an unknown rock in Thadwell passage, 25 miles North of Fort Russell, and stove a large hole nearly amidship. The vessel is con-sidered a total wreck. Her spars are above water and may be saved, and probably her guns. No lives were lost. The English war steamer Sparrow Hawk was spoken the day following the shipwreck, and would reach the vessel in a few hours and render assistance.

GREAT FIRE IN SCHOHARIE.

SCHOHARIE, July 14 .- At 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the barn attached to Francisco Wood's hotel. The barn was soon a sheet of flame, and soon the hotel, Deyo's daguerrean rooms, Wiers & Borst's County Bank building, O. Root & Co.'s jewelry establishment, Waiter Schufelt's restaurant and Dr. Neilis's office, The Schoharie Republican office, the Areade building, and Alexander Rickart's residence. The total loss is estimated at \$80,000. Wood's Hotel, the Bank building faranting clothing store, Hiram Benedict's grocery, the Schoharie Alexander Rickart's residence. Lactoral loss is sainfacted at \$80.000. Wood's Hotel, the Bank building (excepting the roof), Root & Co.'s jewelry establishment, G. B. Badgley's three-story brick store, and Whers & Borst's store, were saved with but partial loss. The other losses were total. The fire was of incendiary origin.

TRIAL OF THE ASHBURN MURDERERS. ATLANTA, July 15 .- The trial of the Columbus prisoners was resumed to-day. The Hon, A. H. Stephens, having recovered from his recent illness, was present as counsel for the defendants. Dr. Styles of Meriweather counsel for the defendants. Dr. Styles of Meriweather County (a brother of the former Minister to Austria), having been sworn, testified that at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening of the day on which Ashburn's death occurred, he met William Duke at the residence of his father, about 40 miles north-east of Columbus. He further testified that Ashburn was noted among the whites and blacks as a cruel overseer and bad man.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Late advices from Crescent City, California, arcthat the Klamath Indians had attacked a party at Klamath Biuffs, killing one and wounding another. The remainder of the whites we beseiged in a Block-house. The same tribe of savages had been stealing cattle for months past and preparing for this "raid."

INDIAN TROUBLE IN ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.-Arizona advices to

GERMANY.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATURALIZATION TREATY. Berlin, July 14 .- The following is a free translation, from the German, of the text of the Naturalization treaty recently concluded between Bavaria and

the United States: ARTICLE I. Subjects of the Kingdom of Bayaria who have become subjects of the United States of North America, and who have uninterruptedly lived during five years in the United States, are to be considered as American citizens, and accordingly treated by Bava-

ria. Likewise shall the subjects of the United States of America, who have been naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and have uninterruptedly lived during five years in Bavaria, be considered as subjects of Bavaria, and be treated as such by the United States. The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of one or the other State, shall have no effect of naturalization with respect to one or the other State. ART. II. Any naturalized citizen of one State may be

indicted and punished after returning into the territory of the other State, if he has committed any act threatened with punishment before his emigration, providing the crime has not become obsolete according to the laws of his original country.

ART. III. The treaty between the Kingdom of Bayaria as one part and the United States as the other part, concluded on the 12th of September, 1853, respecting the ex tradition of fugitive criminals, to be granted in certain cases, shall continue unchanged.

ART. IV. If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, takes

up his residence in Bavaria without intending to return to America, he is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization in the United States. Likewise, an American naturalized in Bayaria, is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization if he again settles in the United States without intending to return to Bavaria. The renuncia tion may be considered as valid, if the naturalized citizen of one State lives for more than two years in the terri-

ART. V. The present treaty will be valid immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and will be valid for ten years. If one part fails to announce the intention to repeal it within six months prior to its expiration, it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after the time that one of the contracting parties gives notice to the other party of intention to repeal.

ART. VI. The present treaty shall be ratified by His

Majesty the King of Bavaria, and the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from this date, (May

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN IRISH RESIDENCE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES. LONDON, July 15 .- The Committee of the House

of Commons, to which was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, has reported favorably upon the subject.

COLLISION BETWEEN GRANGEMEN AND PAPISTS. DUBLIN, July 15 .- A collision occurred in Monaghan to-day between the Orangemen and Papists.

in which four of the latter were wounded.

OBSCURE AND CONTRADICTORY REPORTS. LONDON, July 15 .- The reports of the political situation in Spain are obscure and contradictory. No trustworthy accounts of the conspiracy which led to the arrest of the Duke de Montpensier and others

have been received from any source. A stringent

censorship is maintained by the Spanish Govern-

ment, which prevents the transmission of political AUSTRALIA. .

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN VICTORIA-STA-TISTICS OF POPULATION—MINING INTERESTS

-PEARL PISHERIES—COLONIAL PRODUC-

From Our Special Correspondent.

news by telegraph.

MELBOURNE, May 28, 1868. The political struggle, which has so seriously injured the colony of Victoria for more than three years past, has been producing renewed excitement for the last are opinion when I say that the climax has arrived, and pefore long much of the depression caused by the non-

passage of appropriation bills will be relieved. passage of appropriation bills will be relieved.

On the 6th inst. Parliament assembled, and an anonuncement was made that in accordance with the request of His Excellency the Hon. T. Manners Sutton, Mr. Sladen had formed an administration, comprising the following able and well-known gentlemen: The Hon. Charles Sladen, M. L. C., for Chief Secretary, the Hon. T. H. Fellows, for Minister of Justice; Mr. M. A. M'Douwell, M. L. A., for Attorney-General; Mr. E. Langton, M. L. A., for Treasurer; Mr. D. Gillies, M. L. A., for President of the Board of Land and Works, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey; Mr. M. O'Grady, M. L. A., for Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works; Mr. W. Fayles, M. L. A., for Commissioner of Trade and Customs; Mr. G. B. Kerferd, M. L. A., for Minister of Mines. Parliament was then adjourned to admit of the Ministerial readients. These have taken place in some districts already. In the Owens district, and also in Villiers and Heytesbury, the returns were largely in favor of the Ministerial candidates, Mr. Kerferd's majority over Mr. Graham Berry, at the Owens, being 228 votes. In Ballarat, however, and in the district of South Bourke, which are important representations, the Opposition succeeded in electing two Protectionists in the persons of Mr. Jones of the former place, and Mr. Crews of the latter. Meat preserving is attracting considerable attention in Melbourne, and it is not unlikely that Australian preserved meats will, before long, be a staple article of export. A company is also in formation for the development of the wine trade of the Colonies. A farma starch factory is in operation at Daylesford, and a printing ink factory has been started in Melbourne by Mr. Wimble, from Shackell & Edwards's famous house in London.

The Registrar-General of Victoria published his returns On the 6th inst. Parliament assembled, and an ar

ondon. The Registrar-General of Victoria published his returns for the first quarter of 1888, showing an increase of population for the quarter of 4.883. The estimated population of the Colony on the 31st of March was 664,570 persons. Mrs. Forence Williams, an American 18dy, is to appear at the Duke of Edinburgh Theater next week, and is ex-

at the Duke of Edinburgh Theater next week, and is expected to be quite a star.

Gold to the amount of \$50,000 ounces has been exported from Melbourne during the present year. This shows an increase of \$190,000 ounces over the same period last year. Of this amount nearly 10 per cent was transhipped from New-Zealand.

Mining interests in the neighborhood of Sandhurst, which had fallen off so much of late years, have lately experienced quite an impetus, many good nuggets having been found, and several paying claims started.

Our streets and parks, which at present are by no ing been found, and several paying claims started.

Our streets and parks, which at present are by no means in a bad state, are to be still further improved to the extent of £50,000. The parks and public gardens of Melbourne will vie with any city of the same size in the world; and it is only just to say that their perfection is owing largely to efforts of the Government botainst, Dr. Mueller.

The Treasurer of South Australia has called for tenders

The Treasurer of South Australia has called for tenders for the purchase of drafts on London at 50 days' sight. He has tried this expedient because he could not arrange satisfactorily with the banks.

The South Australian Rallway returns for 1867 have been published. They are not encouraging. A loss of £8,322 was sustained during the year.

The exports of wool, metals, and agricultural produce, from South Australia, during the first three months of the year, were to the amount of £818,580.

Madame Anna Bishop is in Adelaide, and, after giving a series of concerts there, will visit the other culoules. Among the manifold sources of employment in Australia, are the pearl fisheries of the north-west coast. A large number of beats are employed in this trade, and ard making a very profitable business of it. Every white man employed can average a tun of shells in 27 days, which returns about £25 per week each for the number engaged. Shells sell readily for £100 per tun in the colones.

which returns about £25 per week each for the number engaged. Shells sell readily for £100 per tun in the colonies.

Accounts received from Queensland speak very favorably of the cotton crop. It can scarcely be housed fast enough. The export this season will be very considerable. The sugar company established in Maryborough, Queensland, has proved to be a very successful speculation. The yield per acre has been large, and the quality remarkably good. The yield would have been much larger if crushing had been commenced early enough; as it was, the return averaged a tun and a half to the acre, which is very satisfactory. This is another addition to colonial productions. In fact it would be a difficult task to say what Australia will not produce; the climate is so varied, and the soil of every kind that can be desired. The fruits of the tropics and the fruits of the cold regions, natural productions, and those introduced by the experimental piencer, all flourish in some part or other of these immense islands; and if properly opened up, Australia would be a land "flowing with milk and honey."

Late news from New South Wales has been of little interest. The Queen's birthday was celebrated on the 28th by a levee at the Government House, which was numerously attended. A grand review of volunteer and regular forces was held; races were numerous; that bay was alive with boats, and pleasure was taken in of Messrs. Lee and Macpherson for assaulting each other in an ante-room of the House of Assembly while the Assembly was sitting in session. It may relieve the feelings of honorable members to adjourn to another room and resort to blows when words have been unconvincing, but it certainly is a disgrace which the Government will not bear without severely punishing the offenders.